

21 NATIONS HONOR CARNEGIE

WITH A MEDAL FOR HIS EFFORTS IN PROMOTING PEACE.

Mr. Carnegie Responds With a Gift of \$100,000 to Make the Pan-American Union's Building More Beautiful—Speeches by Taft and Sec'y Knox.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere, comprising the Pan-American Union, to-day joined in presenting to Andrew Carnegie a gold medal in recognition of his efforts for peace and friendship among them. John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, hailed the event as the first instance in history where a group of nations have united thus signally to honor an individual. Mr. Carnegie himself said the medal was the greatest mark of honor that had ever been conferred upon him.

To show his appreciation of the gift Mr. Carnegie immediately after he had received it informed Mr. Barrett that he will give \$100,000 in addition to the \$100,000 he has already donated for the building of the Pan-American Union. The additional \$100,000 is to be used for the artistic completion and finishing of the extensive grounds surrounding the union's beautiful building which was erected through Mr. Carnegie's generosity. Mr. Carnegie later confirmed the announcement in this letter to Senator Root:

DEAR SENATOR ROOT: I learned yesterday from Mr. Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, that the original plan for the building included a scheme of landscaped gardens and ornamental walks surrounding it. To-day I cannot repress the desire to send to the account in your name, which I have just opened, \$100,000, which an informed man will be able to give the general project, setting, which may be taken as evidence of my grateful appreciation of the unique honor conferred upon me this afternoon by the twenty-one sister American republics, which I fondly trust are soon to be linked by treaty in the bonds of everlasting international peace, as our English speaking race is sure to be upon the invitation of our peace loving President.

Our sister republics need no repetition of his earnest desire, often expressed, that war between the sisters should cease forever. Sincerely yours for peace, ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The medal presented to Mr. Carnegie to-day was of gold, 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Upon its face was a bas relief portrait of Mr. Carnegie, with the words: "Benefactor of humanity." The reverse side bore the inscription: "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie, 1911."

The medal was voted to Mr. Carnegie by the representatives of the twenty-one American republics at the fourth conference of American States, held in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, last summer.

The medal was presented to Mr. Carnegie by the Mexican Ambassador, Señor de Zamacona, President Taft and Secretary of State Knox spoke in praise of the philanthropy and work of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Carnegie made an address of acknowledgment. The President said:

I wish to express my full concurrence in the strong words of the Secretary of State emphasizing the importance of the last meeting of the American republics at Buenos Ayres and in calling attention to the future usefulness of the union, there made firmer, of all the republics of this hemisphere, the most important of which is the union and what can be built on that union and what can be made out of it. It can be said, but that it may be made the basis for the settlement of all possible disputes between those republics every one may properly hope.

We meet here to-day to take part in the ceremony of the presentation by the union of those republics of the Pan-American of the gold medal to the individual foremost in the world in his energetic action for the promotion of peace. It is an expression of part in it. The immediate cause of the presentation to that union of this beautiful temple of peace. Except for the fact that he has been prominent for years in the general peace movement it is possible that the union would not have sought that an expression so notable as this should be made to show their appreciation of his position in the world and his advocacy of the prosperity and peace of all the republics.

Nevertheless, the erection of this building is a most important step. It is a real significance that makes greatly for the best established between those republics. No patriotic American comes to Washington and walks under the dome of the Capitol and does not feel that he is standing in the presence of the United States as a personality. And so I hope that no representative of any of the republics comes into this beautiful chamber and under this roof thinking of the world and the peace of the world that binds those republics. Hence it is that this building and its erection and its donation by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie are a proper occasion for those republics to express to him the feeling of peace the world over his feeling of gratitude for what he has done to make that bond.

In presenting the medal to Mr. Carnegie Ambassador Zamacona said:

The cause of peace prospers most rapidly. An arbitration treaty has been signed at the city of Mexico and ratified by six Latin American republics. In the United States peace and arbitration are the favorite topics of daily discussion, and these are evident indications of the general aspirations for peace prevailing throughout the American continent.

It is only natural therefore that the republics of America respond with gratitude to the generosity and with enthusiasm to the high ideals of the great apostle of peace, Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

By the unanimous vote of twenty-one nations represented at the fourth Pan-American conference, held at Buenos Ayres in 1910, this expression of sympathy and gratitude is conveyed in a medal which I have the honor to present on behalf of the American republics to Andrew Carnegie, benefactor of humanity.

Mr. Carnegie told of his feeling at receiving the notification of the award of the medal by twenty-one nations. He said:

FAKE WIRE TAPERS FAKED

THIRTEEN OF THEM JAILED BY A SUPPOSED VICTIM.

Philadelphia knew the Wireless Poolroom Game Anyhow and Laid a Trap for the Confidence Men. The Police Help Him Make a Rare Roundup.

The wire tapping game was tried yesterday on a Philadelphia contractor who refused to be let in on an easy thing. He did some volunteer detective work and by nightfall had succeeded with the help of eight detectives in getting thirteen fake poolroom men to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up. Many of their faces were already in the rogues' gallery.

Charles McDonald, who lives in Camden, N. J., and has a contracting business in Philadelphia, met a man last Sunday on the ferry between Camden and Philadelphia who insisted on talking to him. McDonald hadn't seen him before, but he is interested in horses himself, so he let the other talk as much as he pleased. But when the stranger, who said his name was McCormick, got to talking wire tapping he became suspicious and figured that here was a chance to land a crook.

McCormick let McDonald in on a big secret. He was a manager of the Western Union, he said, and was also a speculator in horses. His position was such that he could hold up race track news for as much as eight minutes. This of course was enough to let a man clean out any poolroom provided he was master of the information before the poolroom got it.

Before the two separated McCormick asked McDonald to call on him at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia. McDonald was disposed to let him alone, but later McCormick telephoned to him at his office, and McDonald swore that if the horse man was determined to bite he would let him swallow the hook.

At the next conversation McDonald agreed to meet McCormick the following Thursday in front of the Breslin in New York. McCormick came to New York on Wednesday and had a talk with Inspector Russell at Police Headquarters. The inspector told him he would let him have as many men as he needed, and gave him Detective McKenna and Cassessa to start with.

McCormick went back to New Jersey and on Thursday came over to New York with a handbag, acting as though he hadn't a thought in the world but to get some of the \$200,000 that McCormick told him he could make out of the poolrooms. He met McCormick in front of the Breslin, as he had agreed. Then the two went to 45 West Twenty-ninth street, where there were a few men and a great many wires, together with some telephones.

This house was the point from which McCormick said the poolroom wires were controlled. The police visited it later, took some pictures and carried away a couple of wagonloads of telephones, racing sheets and a switchboard.

Then they went to a house on West Sixty-sixth street where there was a poolroom. A wary proprietor whispered that there was too much headgear in the poolroom business just now and they weren't doing anything. He advised them to go to another house which was on West Sixty-fourth street, where they would let him play if he said he was "a friend of Mahoney's."

McCormick went there with McDonald. He laid a bet of \$20, won \$120 and then came a man who said his name was McCormick. McCormick said this wasn't a place for pickers and he advised the visitor to lay a real bet. There was great excitement in the place. Telephone conversations were going on between people who appeared to be lying gigantic bets and there was much shouting and racing sheets and telegraph instruments.

McCormick said he didn't want to play any more just then, so he and McCormick went back to the Hotel Latham, where McDonald had a room. McCormick argued that here was a sure thing. He controlled wires from Pimlico, San Francisco, Detroit, Jacksonville, Norfolk and Canadian cities also. A quarter of a million was easy. But McCormick wanted 60 per cent of the proceeds. McDonald held out for half the winnings and at last McCormick acquiesced. McDonald was to put up \$30,000 the next day.

Yesterday they met again in front of the Breslin and in a café McDonald showed a checkbook of the Bank of North America, which made out for a \$21,500 check. McCormick, who didn't appear to know that the National Bank of North America had been defunct since Charles W. Morse's time, said that looked all right, but he wanted to see the money. The contractor showed a roll of bills with \$500 ones in evidence, but with the fatness made up of ones and fives. He declared that here was his \$21,500 and McCormick was satisfied.

Two taxicabs full of detectives followed the pair to a house at 29 West Sixty-first street and watched them go into the basement. They didn't wait for any action inside, but broke in as soon as they saw the door close behind the contractor and his guide.

Before the fake poolroom men knew what was up, the eight detectives were inside. There were shouts incidental to the laying of bets, and telephones were going busily. There wasn't a fight, but the detectives did get into a row when they found inside two patrol wagons and took them to Headquarters. Detective McKenna was so anxious about getting in a hurry that he pushed his way through a window and out it so badly that he had to be helped up at Roosevelt Hospital.

McCormick is known to the police as William Crane. His picture was taken out of the gallery a year ago, but the police remembered that he was a partner of Chris Tracy, the fast wire man. McCormick said he lived at 108 West Twenty-ninth street.

McCormick's picture is in the gallery. He is known to the police as Milky McDougal, a safe blow. He gave his residence as the Hoffman House. Another of the captives said he was George Gordon, but the police know him as George Gordon, a brother of Charles Gordon, who is said to have been the recipient of the money which Walker, the New Britain defaulter, took from his bank. In the thirteen were several others, known as wire tappers and with pictures in the rogues' gallery.

BANK CLERK ROBBED IN STREET.

Messenger Blackjacked and \$910 Taken From Inside His Coat.

Frank A. Landi, a messenger for Lionello Perera & Co., Italian bankers at First and 110th streets, was blackjacked down and robbed of \$910 by three men at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on First avenue between 104th and 105th streets. The men got away. One arrest was made later on the information of women who were in the crowd.

Landi is 22 years old and lives at 508 East 140th street, the Bronx. He was sent by the bank yesterday afternoon to Imperato Bros., fruit dealers at 209 First avenue, and there collected \$910. The money was in bills. He took the banknotes, wrapped a newspaper around them and stuck them inside his coat, buttoning his coat over them.

It was about 3 o'clock when the messenger started up the west side of First avenue toward the bank which employs him. He had gone only a short distance when three men attacked him from behind. One of them hit him over the head with the right edge with a blackjack. Landi went down on the sidewalk. The men opened his coat and grabbing the package ran up the avenue.

Mrs. Assunta Leone, who runs a grocery at 351 East 104th street, saw the affair and with a number of other Italian women in the neighborhood ran after the three men. The latter outdistanced the women easily enough and the women returned to Landi and picking him up carried him to the East 104th street police station. There an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital fixed up the cuts and bruises on his head and he went on to the bank to tell what had happened.

Capt. Crozier sent out Detectives Gannon, Cozzano and Tinsley. Both among them to see if they could find the three men. In 104th street near Second avenue Mrs. Leone pointed out a young man who, she said, was one of the three. The detectives took him along. The identification later was corroborated by others of the women who had chased the trio and the prisoner was locked up charged with assault and robbery. He described himself as Ericole Moles, 23 years old, of 325 East 105th street. He had neither money nor black jack on him.

ARRESTED AS BRIBE TAKER.

Prisoner Said to Have Bargained to Save Hotel Man From Trial.

Simon Utal, one of the witnesses against former Magistrate Furlong when the latter was on trial for bribery, was arrested in Becum place near Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, last night in the act of taking \$50 in marked bills from Louis Swirsky, proprietor of the Kings County Palace, a place that was raided on April 22 by detectives attached to Deputy Commissioner Reynolds's staff. The detective found eight \$5 bills and a \$10 bill on his person, a number of which they had taken beforehand and the marks on which they said they could recognize.

The arrest of Utal is an indirect result of the raid on Swirsky's place, if the latter speaks truthfully. He says that Utal sent two invitations to the raided dinner to Commissioner Reynolds because he (Swirsky) had refused to lend Utal money. These invitations resulted in the arrest of Swirsky, all of the performers and several of the diners. Swirsky was held for trial in the Court of Sessions.

According to the latter, and asked him if he had had enough. Swirsky said that he had, and Utal, it is said, having got him into the trouble, offered to get him out again for \$1,000.

Swirsky told his story to District Attorney Clarke, a warrant was obtained and the trap set to catch Utal. Utal was locked up in the Adams street station house pending arraignment in the Adams street court to-day on a charge of attempted extortion.

PISTOL MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

And Bridegroom Who Married in Fear 18 Years Ago Is Free.

Justice Putnam in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday decided in favor of James H. Banks in his suit for the annulment of his marriage to Mabel E. Van Tassel, which took place in White Plains nearly eighteen years ago.

Banks said that he was met one evening by Wesley Van Tassel, Mabel's father, and was asked to accompany him to his home. Tassel, explaining that his daughter was sick and had expressed a desire to see Banks. He testified that as soon as he got inside the house Van Tassel locked the door and drawing a revolver, ordered Banks to accompany him to the parlor. Placing a revolver alongside of him on a chair, Van Tassel then told Banks, the latter testified, that he must marry his daughter before he left the house.

Banks said that at first he protested, but later on in terror of his life went through the ceremony before a minister who was called in. Having signed the certificate, he hurried off to his own home. He said that he had never seen Mabel since the day of the marriage, but he had understood that she had married again. The defendant was not represented in the judgment proceedings.

JUDGE'S LIFE THREATENED.

Promise of Death Received Soon After Labor Union Injunction.

BOSTON, May 5.—It became known this afternoon that Judge James D. Richardson of the Superior Court has received a death threat letter mailed in Chicago. It is the second since he issued an injunction restraining the officers and members of the Photo-Engravers Union No. 3 from attempting to unionize the shop of Folson & Sullivan.

The first letter was received by Judge Richardson shortly after he had issued the injunction last November and was postmarked at Chicago. It threatened the life of the authorities in the previous proceedings against the union. This letter was turned over to the post office authorities and Chief Whitney of the State police. He said that the letter was postmarked at that time that it was unwise for Judge Richardson to make public what had been taken place.

After the injunction was issued there was a further hearing on the merits of the case by Judge Hitchcock, who entered a decree making the injunction permanent and awarding Folson & Sullivan \$500 damages against the union. When Judge Hitchcock had taken this action a second letter was received by Judge Richardson, who in view of the advice of the authorities in the previous instance transmitted the letter to the postal officials and the State police without letting it be generally known that one had been sent to him. From the missive it was apparent that both had been sent by the same man.

SHOUTS OF "DEATH TO DIAZ!"

STUDENTS JEER POLICE BEFORE MEXICO CITY PALACE.

Crowd Gathered and is Finally Dispersed by a Charge—Many Broken Heads—Capital Hoping Against Hope for Peace at Juarez—Americans in Flight.

MEXICO CITY, May 5.—There was a significant disturbance in the capital to-day, when a number of students began jeering at the police in front of the national palace about 12 o'clock. They shouted, "Viva Madero!" "Death to President Diaz!" and various other seditious cries.

A great crowd quickly gathered and its sympathies seemed to be distinctly with the demonstrators. The police at first took the situation good naturedly; then as the crowd grew they made efforts to disperse it by persuasion and gentle pressure. This failing, reinforcements were sent for and a charge was made on the crowd, which was finally broken and scattered.

A few members of it were bleeding from wounds, but nobody seemed to be very seriously hurt. The police have made all possible preparations to head off more serious trouble to-night, as the students with characteristic impudence have given notice that they will parade to the house of President Diaz for the purpose of urging him to resign as President.

The President has made no reply to the students' petition sent to him last Sunday, urging his immediate resignation. He evidently intends to take no notice of it. The police have received positive orders to stop any attempt at the formation of a parade or any other demonstration that may be undertaken by any group of citizens.

There were few people in the streets to-day, in marked contrast with other years, when the festival of the Cinco Mayo was always the occasion of a big military parade. To-day nothing whatever was attempted in the way of celebration with the exception of a few patriotic speeches.

Mexico city is anxiously awaiting news regarding the peace negotiations at Juarez. The feeling here, both among government officials and in private circles, is that of a certainty matters will be satisfactorily arranged and a peace pact of some sort will be signed to-morrow, Saturday, before the expiration of the present truce.

The troops sent the day before yesterday to the assistance of Cuernavaca have not been heard from since, and even the War Department declares it does not know whether they arrived there or not or whether they encountered the rebels in the mountains between Mexico city and the threatened town. Large bodies of insurgents have been seen in the region and there is serious reason to believe that their force outnumbered that sent against them.

The railroad company has been so far unsuccessful in reestablishing traffic over that line. The national lines are selling tickets over the Laredo route only to Vanegia, a station a little distance north of San Luis Potosi. The line between there and Monterey is damaged, but the exact location of the break is not known. The telegraph lines are not working.

All outgoing passengers are assured that an attempt will be made to carry them to Laredo by way of Tampico if the direct line cannot be speedily repaired. The train from the north, which was due here yesterday, arrived only this morning.

Many Americans have left the city to-day and others are booked to go to-morrow. Their destination is Vera Cruz, where they will wait until matters quiet down or else will be ready to take steamer at a moment's notice in case of American intervention in Mexico, an event which they fear would place their lives in imminent danger if they did not get out of the country in a hurry. They hope besides that American warships will arrive in the harbor of Vera Cruz immediately upon any action being taken by the Washington Administration, if not indeed in anticipation of it.

HURT TRYING TO FLY.

Blackhawk Man's Skull Fractured by Aeroplane Propeller.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 5.—Albert Grasing, a contractor and builder of Dean street, Englewood, who with his brothers Herman and John recently constructed an aeroplane of their own design, was probably fatally hurt this afternoon when an attempt was being made to get the ship into the air. The aeroplane was taken to Mackay Park, where several hundred people had gathered to see the trial. The motor was started and the aeroplane went spinning along the ground. It crashed into a tree, and as Albert attempted to release it a blade of the propeller struck him across the forehead, felling him to the ground.

One of the spectators offered his auto and Grasing was hurried to the Englewood Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. It was said at the hospital that the injured man's condition is serious.

EMPERESS EUGENIE IS 83.

Widow of Napoleon III, a Pathetic Figure Annual Visit to Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—The birthday of the Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III, the deposed Emperor of the French. She was born at Grenada, Spain, on May 5, 1826.

At 85 the Empress is easily the most pathetic figure in Europe. She is living a secluded and lonely life at Fernborough, a small town in Hampshire thirty miles from London. She is feeble and deaf and shortsighted. She does not go into society and is visited by few people except Queen Alexandra and the King and Queen of Spain, of whom she is very fond.

She never misses her annual visit to Paris, always staying at the Hotel Continental, which overlooks the gardens which in her days of glory she used to view from the windows of the Tuilleries.

FLORIDA-ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM. Florida Cattle Special Train. M. Atlanta-Birmingham. Special Train. M. Birmingham-Atlanta. Board All Lines. Through Electric Lighted Street Cars. Inq. 1141 N.Y.C. Phone 5414 Mad-437.

OFFER TO TEST CANCER CURE.

Students of Dr. Simon Willing to Be Inoculated With the Disease.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Seventeen students of Dr. Charles E. Simon, whose experiments on cancer cover a number of years, have offered themselves as subjects to test a cure which has yielded results when applied to animals.

These students have been associated with Dr. Simon and are willing to take the risk. They have assisted him during the months he has carried on his investigation and now that it has reached a stage where further developments with animals seem to be unpromising the students have offered themselves.

The offer came as a great surprise to Dr. Simon and he was deeply affected by it. In speaking about the incident he said: "I understand how much an offer like that means for my students. They have made a study of medicine and know exactly the terrible chances they would be taking. Once they are thoroughly inoculated with the cancer germ if the cure failed, for it is only an experiment, the disease would have to take its course. It was a noble offer and I appreciate the confidence expressed by it, but I cannot now take the risk."

TO OPERATE ON LADY DECIES. Mrs. Gould Hears Her Daughter Vivien Has Mild Appendicitis.

LAKESIDE, N. J., May 5.—Mrs. George Gould has received a cable message from London informing her that her daughter, Vivien, who is Lady Decies, will undergo an operation for appendicitis on May 11. The despatch said that Lady Decies was not seriously ill, and when Mrs. Gould asked her daughter and her husband if they would let her go to London they calmly backed that it wouldn't be necessary. Lady Decies will be presented at court on May 10.

OBEYS HER HUSBAND.

Lady Sybil Smith, Suffragist, Ceases to Reply to Questions.

Lady Sybil Smith, suffragist, who landed from the Cunarder Lusitania yesterday with her husband, Vivian Smith, said she would take no part in politics while here, as the object of her trip and that of her husband was to see the President. Mr. Smith interrupted an interview with his wife planned by the ship news reporters, asking her not to talk to them. She did not thereafter. She appeared to be somewhat influenced by her husband and has not the aspect of a militant suffragist.

EIGHTEEN YEARS FOR \$10.

Judge Rosalsky Imposes Heavy Penalty for Crime of Small Profit.

Patrick Reynolds, 29 years old, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky yesterday to eighteen years imprisonment for a holdup in a Chinese laundry at 135 East 148th street which netted the holdup man \$10. The prisoner's record showed that he had done time in Elmira and on Blackwell's Island. Judge Rosalsky remarked that such offenders were entitled to no leniency.

GIFT TO THE LOUVRE.

J. P. Morgan Offers One of the Swerginsky Cloisonne Enamels.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 5.—The Louvre has been anxious for some time to acquire one of the ten round Bysantine cloisonne enamels in the Swerginsky collection which Jacques Seligman, the art collector, bought at St. Petersburg last December for \$200,000 for them.

The museum wrote to Seligman recently in regard to the matter and when Mr. Morgan heard of the request he offered to present one of the enamels to the Louvre. He has chosen one of St. Demetrius for the gift.

SALON ABOARD SHIP.

Atlantic Transporter Lined Will Exhibit a Passenger's Paintings.

The Atlantic Transporter liner Minnawaska, which sails to-day for London will indulge in the novel luxury of a seagoing salon. F. E. Calne, who has been exhibiting some paintings in the big cities of the United States from coast to coast, is taking them back and has made arrangements with Harvey Mead of the line to show them in the ship's lounge under a proper light that will be provided by the ship's electrical engineer.

Chief Steward Evans will assist in the hanging. Among the paintings are "The Blacksmith" and "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage."

MRS. JOAN CUNEO ARRESTED.

For Speeding Her Auto in Yonkers—Gave Policeman a Long Chase.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 5.—Mrs. Joan Cuneo of Scarsdale, the well known woman auto driver, was arrested here to-day by Motorcycle Policeman Alex Reid after a two mile chase along Central avenue. Reid says she was driving her machine at a speed of forty miles an hour. She was paroled until to-morrow by City Judge Beale.

Mrs. Cuneo was prepared to give bail. She had several surety bonds in her car and offered them when arraigned before Lieut. Connelly at the Second precinct. She was alone in her car and while awaiting Judge Beale's arrival telephoned her husband at 28 Mulberry street, New York, informing him of her arrest. She was riding from New York to her home when arrested.

SEVEN DEAD IN BURNING MINE.

Others Imprisoned by Smoke and Flame and Probably Lost.

YONKERS, Mich., May 5.—Nearly a score of miners in the Hartford mine of the Republic Iron and Steel company were cut off from escape when the timbering took fire this morning and at least seven men are dead.

The fire began on the third level of the mine, took the ground floor, is the theory that some careless miner left a lighted candle too near the woodwork of the shaft.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO

DREADED BY TAFT

Diaz Government May Soon Be Unable to Protect Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There is no longer any concealment of the fact that the Mexican situation is causing United States officials grave concern. Developments continue to indicate that the Diaz Government is powerless to check the revolt, and fear is beginning to be expressed now of its ability to protect American and other foreign interests.

More than three-quarters of the country is now in revolt against the Government, and the general conditions are much more serious than at any time since Francisco I. Madero, the insurgent leader, raised his standard several months ago against the Government in the northern section of the country. The situation near Acapulco is described in official despatches to the State Department as "most disquieting and intolerable." Two Americans have been murdered by rebel bandits near this place.

The seriousness with which this Government regards the situation is indicated by the fact that the State Department made public to-day not only the official message describing the situation at Acapulco as "intolerable" but ten or eleven other messages from United States Consuls and other diplomatic officers outlining the conditions in other parts of the country. Nearly all these messages indicate an alarming spread of the revolution.

The fact that the State Department made these messages public is in itself significant. Up to this time the Department has been inclined to minimize in every way possible the developments in Mexico. The making public of to-day's messages seems to indicate a new departure on the part of the Department. Apparently as a matter of self-protection against possible future developments the Administration has adopted the policy of informing the American public of the true condition of affairs in Mexico.

While the situation in the republic is causing much anxiety to President Taft and other officials of the Government they are still hopeful and intend to maintain their present policy of non-interference unless driven to an extremity. In the latter event President Taft will not act until he lays the matter before Congress in a special message. But if conditions in Mexico continue to grow worse it will only be a question of time when foreign governments will put the matter of protecting their interests up to the United States.

The Mexican situation was discussed at to-day's cabinet meeting, but President Taft and his advisers adjourned firmly determined to do everything possible to avoid intervention on the part of the United States.

Although peace conferences are being held near Juarez and also with the rebels in the States of Guerrero and Morelos the revolutionists are making rapid headway in other sections of Mexico and every part of the republic seems to be in revolt to a greater or less degree. In the north hostilities have been suspended in the State of Chihuahua pending the result of the peace conference now being held near Juarez. From Nuevo Laredo, however, Alonzo B. Garrett, the American Consul, reports that the rebels stopped a train near Saltillo and captured 30 rifles and 30,000 cartridges. Gen. Trevino, the Consul adds, is leading a force against Saltillo, a town eight miles from Nuevo Laredo.

Thomas W. Vetter, United States Consul at Saltillo, has advised the State Department that an attack upon that city is momentarily expected. Railway communication with Mexico city, he says, has been suspended and the rebels are bringing up their troops by rail. On the east coast, at Vera Cruz, W. W. Canada, the Consul-General, reports that there is a persistent rumor that an attack upon Orizaba is imminent. Clarence A. Miller, Consul at Tampico, wires that trouble is expected there shortly.

Practically all the States on the west coast of Mexico, where the revolution generally has made greater headway than on the east coast, are in control of the rebels. According to information received at the State Department the entire State of Sinaloa, except the capital, Culiacan, and Mazatlan are in the hands of the insurgents. A siege has been established at Mazatlan and the city is likely to fall at any time.

At Salina Cruz, in the State of Oaxaca, Consul Lewis W. Haskell reports that a band of twenty rebels at Tontal round and carried off the local judge, who was stopping at a hotel there. They seized a portion of the town, which was a small town in which Mexicans were leaving the town. American citizens were not molested.

At Acapulco the situation has been acute for several days and the killing of two Americans there has given the United States Government more immediate concern than any other recent development. The city of Acapulco is still controlled by the Mexican Federal soldiers, but the surrounding country is in the hands of the insurgents. Several days ago the American and other foreign consuls tried a petition requesting they be allowed to leave before the State Department came. Among the signers of the petition was David E. Thompson, who was formerly American Ambassador at Mexico city. Secretary Knox laid the

U. S. PUBLIC TO BE TOLD ALL

Intervention Will Be Thought of Only in the Very Last Extremity.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There is no longer any concealment of the fact that the Mexican situation is causing United States officials grave concern. Developments continue to indicate that the Diaz Government is powerless to check the revolt, and fear is beginning to be expressed now of its ability to protect American and other foreign interests.

More than three-quarters of the country is now in revolt against the Government, and the general conditions are much more serious than at any time since Francisco I. Madero, the insurgent leader, raised his standard several months ago against the Government in the northern section of the country. The situation near Acapulco is described in official despatches to the State Department as "most disquieting and intolerable." Two Americans have been murdered by rebel bandits near this place.

The seriousness with which this Government regards the situation is indicated by the fact that the State Department made public to-day not only the official message describing the situation at Acapulco as "intolerable" but ten or eleven other messages from United States Consuls and other diplomatic officers outlining the conditions in other parts of the country. Nearly all these messages indicate an alarming spread of the revolution.

The fact that the State Department made these messages public is in itself significant. Up to this time the Department has been inclined to minimize in every way possible the developments in Mexico. The making public of to-day's messages seems to indicate a new departure on the part of the Department. Apparently as a matter of self-protection against possible future developments the Administration has adopted the policy of informing the American public of the true condition of affairs in Mexico.

While the situation in the republic is causing much anxiety to President Taft and other officials of the Government they are still hopeful and intend to maintain their present policy of non-interference unless driven to an extremity. In